

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2625.

BUBBLING OF POLITICAL POT

What is Doing in Fourth and Fifth.

Not for many years has Honolulu seen so much excitement prior to an important political convention as has been experienced this week. At every street corner, and at quarter spaces between the corners, politicians, statesmen and the would-bees have been busily grouped in little knots wire-pulling for their friends who have already proclaimed themselves as candidates and for those more timid who would like to be candidates.

For the Senate there are three vacancies, to fill the expiring terms of Senators Brown, Crabbe and Kalauokalani. The Republicans hope to elect all three of their successors and, as the indications are that this will be a great Republican year, the Republicans have wisely determined to put good men in the field, thus strengthening their prospects of success. Crabbe has retired from the Legislative field, content with the laurels he has gained, and is now hoping to distinguish himself in some Federal or Territorial office. Cecil Brown, who has served the Territory under the monarchy, under the provisional government and under the United States flag, seems to have lost some of his popularity with the workers of the Republican party. His friends, however, have made a gallant fight for him and claimed yesterday that his nomination was a certainty and that he would take the place of Jack Dowsett as the Senatorial candidate from the Fourth.

On the other hand, the friends of E. Faxon Bishop and Dowsett are both equally certain of victory for their favorites even though they have been opposed by men like Alex. Robertson and Frank Thompson, with the support of Plumber Quinn thrown in. The only real sign of discord evident last night was in the Ninth precinct of the Fifth district which has a candidate for senatorial honors, Ned Adams, in opposition to John Lane. It is conceded on all sides that Lane is by far the stronger party man and that he can secure and hold a good many more votes than Adams will be able to do.

As it happens the Ninth of the Fifth is Governor Carter's home precinct, and of course there are some who attribute to him the opposition to Lane, notwithstanding the fact that the Governor personally selected Lane as a member of the Board of Health as one of the most likely young Hawaiians in the Territory, and because of Lane's excellent conduct when he was defeated in convention nearly a year ago. The Governor has always looked favorably upon Lane and has great hopes for his future career, so that it is unjust to attribute to him any of the antagonism that has

arisen in the Ninth of the Fifth, especially when the Governor is absent and ignorant of what is being done by his own precinct delegates. It is well known that he felt that there should be at least one Hawaiian on the senatorial ticket as a representative of the Republican party, and Lane, if elected, would always be a valuable factor in harmonizing any difficulties that might possibly occur in conference committee work.

Jack Atkinson, who is also on Maui with the Governor, is another resident of the Ninth precinct of the Fifth district, but he has had no share in the present preliminaries. What has continued the Ninth precinct's antagonism to Lane more than anything else has been the aspirations of candidates for the House of Representatives in the Fourth district as well as the Robertson-Thompson campaign for Brown. In the Fourth precinct of the Fourth district, for instance, there was recently a new shuffle, Quinn being elected president of the club. Quinn at that time declared that he had no political ambition whatever, but was merely responding to a call to duty from the custom house men who run the Fourth. But his first political victory seems to have inspired Quinn with higher ambitions, for he next felt that duty called him to a seat in the Central Committee and then a voice within him whispered Executive Committee. Falling in both of these laudable aspirations Quinn's army of workers and his inner conscience have been pushing him toward the House, a rapid ascendency from his intention, avowed a few weeks ago, of wanting nothing more than the precinct presidency. But in order to reach the House, Quinn has found it necessary to trade his entire precinct strength, which he claims to hold in his waistcoat pocket, with supporters of Cecil Brown.

Whether Quinn will throw down Bishop or Dowsett for Brown is not yet certain and it is said to be immaterial to him so long as he can work off his vest-pocket delegation in return for an equal or larger number of votes from other precincts, which he hopes will land him in the House. This scheme is attributed by some to Senator Crabbe, who always had the support of the custom house men and is said to have made a temporary loan of it to the new president of his precinct. Others aver that Alex. Robertson is responsible for the whole scheme. Be this as it may, Delegate Quinn may find something developing in the convention and see some of his vest-pocket delegates tumbling out upon the floor and standing upon their own feet. Another precinct supporting Cecil Brown is the Eighth of the Fourth and he also has friendly stragglers in other quarters. Samuel Chillingworth's friends do not take kindly to his being forced into a back seat and Quinn may yet hear from some of the more independent of them.

Those who are figuring on any skulking among the delegates of the Ninth precinct of the Fifth district will be disappointed, and no seductive suggestions for a trade will be listened to because the Ninth has decided to abide by the result of this afternoon's caucus. If Lane should be chosen leader of the Fifth district then the Ninth precinct's delegates would not flirt with any of the friends from Cecil Brown's camp. The Hawaiian vote will be polled strong for Lane and he will add materially to the support given to Bishop and Dowsett for, at a late hour last night, the opinion was strongly gaining ground that the Brown boom had collapsed. Those of his friends who realize this will naturally jump into the band wagon, so that tonight's convention is likely to be harmonious unless some of the more strict Republican leaders think that Quinn should be taught a lesson.

The story is going about that McCants Stewart aspires to succeed Gear in the Judgeship and hopes for the joint recommendation of Governor Carter and the Republican National Committee. Stewart expected, when he went away, to speak in Minnesota and the adjacent states, but a letter received yesterday from the National Committee headquarters states that he will be sent among the southern negroes.

NON-PARTISAN MAUI CONVENTION

Following are the results of the Non-Partisan convention on Maui:

SENATORS.

	Votes
Jas. L. Coke (elected).....	24
Wm. White (elected).....	25
Kaue (retired in favor of Coke).....	24

REPRESENTATIVES.

	Votes
G. W. P. Kauimakao (elected).....	20
W. F. Hardy	16
Ohuili	6

Makawao—

	Votes
D. H. Aukai	2
A. Forsythe	10
Rev. Kekipi (elected).....	22
G. H. Kekapai	4

Lahaina—

	Votes
Geo. Kauhi (elected).....	16
Makakai	11
D. K. Kahauelio	15

Molokai—

	Votes
John Richardson (elected).....	20
Fred Beckley	14
G. M. Mahinui	5

Wailuku—

	Votes
John Richardson (elected).....	20
L. Kookoo (elected).....	14
(Unfinished vote by secretary).....	5

HIGGINS FOR GOVERNOR



HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Republicans in State Convention here today nominated F. W. Higgins as their candidate for Governor. The nomination was unanimous. Lieut Gov. Woodruff withdrawing before the ballot.

KOREA IS OFF VANCOUVER

Japanese Said to Have Lost 40,000 In One Day's Fighting--Halifax Has a Narrow Escape.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VICTORIA, Sept. 16.—His Majesty's ship Grafton, flagship of the station, has returned to port. She brings the news that the Russian auxiliary cruiser Korea is off the northern coast of Vancouver island and is expected to arrive at Esquimalt. The Grafton has been docked for a hasty cleaning, the Flora is ready for sea and the Shearwater is ashore.

The British North Pacific squadron which is now watching the movements of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Korea is composed of the cruisers Grafton and Flora and the sloop-of-war Shearwater. The Grafton is the flagship. The Shearwater is known in this port having been here for a few days during December, 1902.

WANT TO CORRAL CREWS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—The Japanese are determined to frustrate the departure of the crews of the Askold and Grozovoi.

LENA'S MEN MUST KEEP OUT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—It is unlikely that the officers and crew of the dismantled Russian cruiser Lena will be permitted to take further part in the war.

ARMIES TAKING A REST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—The resumption of hostilities in the vicinity of Mukden is improbable within a month.

IMMENSE LOSSES OF LIFE.

MUKDEN, Sept. 16.—The panic has been allayed, business is resumed and the declaration is made that the Japanese lost 40,000 killed and wounded in one day's fighting. Twelve thousand Russian wounded are being treated in the hospitals here.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Japanese intend transferring the whole of the Liaotong peninsula to China, making Port Arthur an open port.

ARTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—General Stoessel reports that the Japanese are constructing fortifications near Port Arthur and are continuing the bombardment. They have also issued a proclamation demanding the surrender of the forts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The request of the captain of the Russian cruiser Lena for permission to dismantle has been granted. President Roosevelt orders the vessel disarmed at Mare Island and held there until the end of the war. The officers and men are to be given liberty on parole until a decision has been reached regarding the disposition of the vessel.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—A report that the Chinese are preparing to occupy the territory conquered by the Japanese is causing uneasiness here.

CHINESE BUILDING ENTRENCHMENTS.

CHEFOO, Sept. 14.—Three hundred thousand Chinese are engaged upon Japanese entrenchments between Port Arthur and Dalny.

LENA MAY BE LAID UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—It is believed that the Russian cruiser Lena will be interned.

WANT INTERVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The Inter-Parliamentary Union in session here has passed resolutions urging the powers to intervene in the present war and asking President Roosevelt to use his influence towards having the quarrel referred to The Hague tribunal.

NO ALARMIST NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The Government has received no official advices tending to confirm the alarmist stories now afloat. The only fact of interest is that rains are suspending the campaign.

JAPANESE ARE NEARING MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Sept. 14.—The Japanese are within twenty-one miles of this city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—Gen. Kuropatkin's official report attributes the loss of Liaoyang to Gen. Orloff's failure to hold a vital point. Kuropatkin estimates the Russian losses in the battle at 4000 killed and 12,000 wounded. The report restores Kuropatkin's prestige here.

JAPAN'S VOLUNTEER FLEET.

TOKIO, Sept. 15.—Japan has decided to organize a fleet to protect the national shipping. The expense will be borne by public subscription.

MAN WHO SOLD LITTLE A DEGREE IN TROUBLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Dr. William Farr, who has scattered LL. D. degrees broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land at so much a

degree, and who is the president and faculty of numerous colleges and universities, has been called upon by the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department to show cause why he should not be debarred from the use of the United States mails.

Farr's case has been under consideration in the department for several weeks,

and three or four of the most expert postal sharpers have been working up

evidence which tends to show that Farr

SUPPORT CRAWFORD

Chinese Would Make Legislator Out of Him.

The committee appointed by the Chinese voters of the Territory to consult with the Republican district committee concerning the former's desire to have a representative in the next Legislature, reported last evening at a meeting called especially to hear the result.

The report, which was read by William Kwai Fong, was very favorable to the cause of the Chinese voters, and was accepted after a lengthy discussion.

Ng Mon War rebelled against the idea of placing a candidate in the race during the coming campaign, claiming that the Chinese were not prepared to insure its nominee being elected.

After it was moved and seconded that a Chinese candidate be named, Ng Mon War jumped to his feet and announced himself as an aspirant for the honor.

The house then called upon William Crawford, asking him whether he was willing to run for the legislature.

Mr. Crawford gave his consent stating that he had already been assured of outside support.

Thereupon ensued a friendly debate between the two aspirants, each modestly claiming the other to be the better qualified. Mon War finally put an end to the matter by withdrawing in favor of Crawford, who was thereupon unanimously endorsed as candidate for the lower House.

William Kwai Fong was also asked to run, but he declined.

During the meeting the Republican platform and the nominees for Congress, Prince Kuhio, were heartily endorsed.

for him again about four as she was breathing strangely. He came after 5 p. m. She passed away without a struggle at 6 o'clock. The evening before Bertha had a little supper for them and Aunt Lillie was the life of the party—full of fun and looking so well and happy.

She is going to be taken to the beautiful church this afternoon and the service will be some time on Friday. Aeneas will be here on Friday morning. We telegraphed at once and had her answer last evening before eleven.

I never saw anyone look so beautiful as she does, the most heavenly expression of peace on her face.

Mr. Mackintosh is quite stunned. He keeps saying: "I knew it was coming. I felt this dreadful darkness on my heart."

Mrs. H. Holmes, who returned last week on the Manchuria, was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Tuck, who is visiting her at Diamond Head.

BIRTH OF A CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY

RACCONIGI, Italy, Sept. 16.—Queen Helene has been delivered of a son.

The birth of a son to the young Queen Helene of Italy will be an occasion of great rejoicing there for the two former children of King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helene are girls. The Princess Yolande Margherita was born at Rome on June 1, 1901. On Nov. 19, 1902, the Princess Mafalda was born.

JURY CUTS DOWN FEES

George Davis' Vision of Wealth Dwindles.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Two hundred dollars were awarded to George Davis by a jury yesterday as the amount he may be entitled to for services rendered to Mrs. Nobrega in her action for divorce against S. Nobrega. The jury was out about twenty minutes. Davis sued for \$500, the sum which was noted in a contract between Davis, as attorney and Mrs. Nobrega as client, he waiving all claim to any sum over \$500, although the terms of the contract were that he received one-half of all money she might receive over \$4,000. The contention of Mrs. Nobrega was that she did not understand the contract as drawn up.

The case was heard in Judge Robinson's court and with Davis as his own attorney with Lorin Andrews and Frank Andrade arrayed against him as attorneys for Mrs. Nobrega the jury and spectators did not lack for high jinks.

During the cross-examination of Davis by Andrews, the jury was treated to a diversion when Davis said:

"I am suspicious of Andrews, and Andrews is suspicious of me, and neither of us has confidence in the other."

When the attorneys took their turns before the jury and presented their arguments, Davis took occasion to pay his respects again to Andrews.

"My professional standing in this community," said he, "will bear the searchlight of truth and justice, and it will show up as well as that of Lorin Andrews. They (Andrews and Andrade) came into the case, not like honorable men. I never had trouble before with a client. Lorin Andrews tried to exterminate me from the profession of which I am a member, but I tell you I have never been charged with overcharging anybody before."

The jury comprised A. L. Soule, Arthur Johnstone, H. P. Benson, Sam Kamakau, Lewis C. King, Harry C. Wilder, H. C. Carter, Wm. F. Erving, Samuel Nowlein, Norman Watkins, Percy Lishman, I. Bray.

FREE DOM WAS SHORTLIVED.
Hayashida, the alleged Walalau murderer, enjoyed a brief bit of freedom yesterday morning. It was very brief, for after he had walked out of Judge Gear's courtroom on the order of a nolle prosequi entered by the court, the bewildered man wandered slowly down the stalls and into the waiting arms of a police officer. Shortly afterward Chester Doyle of the Attorney General's Department, came over from the Capitol with a new warrant for his arrest.

When the court was convened yesterday morning, with the jury present, M. F. Prosser for the Territory moved that a nolle prosequi be entered against the prisoner as owing to a typographical error in the indictment the murder was alleged to have been committed at Walapau, Oahu, instead of at Walalau, Oahu. The order was granted. Mr. Cathcart for the defense asked that the judge explain to the prisoner that he should not raise his hopes too high. The judge said that was not necessary.

The new indictment charges Hayashida with committing murder at Walalau. The case was continued until Thursday and the trial jurors were excused until that time.

SUPREME COURT DENIES.

Decision in the matter of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company vs. Wailuku Sugar Company was rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court, wherein the motion for a rehearing, asked by the defendant company was denied. The text of the decision is signed by Chief Justice Frear and Circuit Judge Matthewman, sitting in place of Justice Hartwell, Circuit Judge Robinson for Justice Hatch, concurring. In its syllabus the court says: "A motion for a rehearing based on the ground that the court erred in holding 'prescriptive rights' were intended in those decisions to include all appurtenant rights and that it otherwise failed to follow those decisions, is denied—the contentions not being sustained by the decisions."

Fourteen grounds were set forth in the motion for a rehearing.

Judge Robinson in a concurring opinion says:

"As in my judgment, this court, in its decision of the case at bar (15 Haw. 675) not only did not overlook any, but, without exception, fully considered all of the many points raised by counsel for respondent in its petition for rehearing, I concur in the order denying respondent's motion for rehearing. I also concur in what is contained in the opinion of the Chief Justice in reference to the meaning and scope of the term 'prescriptive rights,' as used and employed in both the 'Lounsea' and 'plea in bar' decisions."

DEFENDANTS ABSENT.

Return of summons in the action of John A. Cummings vs. J. O. Carter, et al., bill for cancellation of trust deed, has been made by Deputy Sheriff McGurn. John T. Walker and Flora Hiram, two of the defendants could not be served as they are now residents respectively of the Mainland of the United States and Japan, but certified copies were left at their former residences in Honolulu, with relatives.

THE HIGHWAY CASE.

In the case of the Territory vs. Will-

iam McCandless, bill to restrain obstruction of highway (extending from King Street to the five mill of T. Atch) Judge De Bell yesterday overruled the demurser of respondent that the allegations are insufficient, "inasmuch as the manner whereby the alleged highway was established is not set forth," and given respondent five days in which to answer.

MRS. WARREN DIVORCED.

Judge Gear yesterday granted the bill for divorce brought by Laura Warren against H. B. Warren, the allegations being proven. The custody of the minor child was awarded to the mother who is to bear the costs of the suit.

COURT NOTES.

Defendant in the case of The Oriental Life Insurance Company, Ltd., vs. C. Winam, defendant, Bishop & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., garnishee, is given ten days in which to answer the amended complaint.

Leon Keaunu was yesterday granted a divorce from John Keaunu. The latter is a member of the police force. The former wife alleging him to be brutal in his conduct toward her.

The case of the Territory vs. Haguichi on appeal from the District Court was moved on the calendar, and on motion of the Territory was nolle prosequi.

In the case of Nakamura vs. Nakamura, bill for maintenance, the case was continued until answer is filed.

Confirmation of sale in the case of the First American Savings Bank vs. Mary J. Montano was made, C. A. Long presenting the Commissioner's report. The property was a tract in upper Manoa Valley beyond the Castle premises. Long moved for the entrance of a deficiency judgment which was opposed by Attorney Lightfoot acting for Mrs. Montano.

The case of the Territory vs. Emmet May was continued until October 13.

One Matsumoto has filed suit in the Circuit Court against the Kapiolani Estate for \$119.30 allegedly due for work and services in carting dirt from the corner of King and Alakea streets, where the Kapiolani building now stands.

Mrs. Ellen Dwight, widow of the late Charles B. Dwight, has petitioned to the Circuit Court for letters of administration on her deceased husband's estate. The statement of property shows there is a homestead in Densha land valued at \$4500, land at Moanalua, \$500; personal property, \$1200; and a life insurance policy for \$7,500. Besides the widow there are seven heirs, namely, Bernice, Samuel, Allen, George, Joseph, James and Charles.

A divorce was granted yesterday by Judge De Bell in favor of the libellant in the case of Mallie Keawe vs. Matilda Keawe, the husband getting the custody of the children. A long thirst attributed to Mrs. Keawe was the ground upon which the divorce was granted.

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UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.—Acute attacks of colic, cholera morbus and dysentery come on without warning and prompt relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of incurring the expense of a physician's service in such cases if Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. A dose of this remedy will relieve the patient before a doctor could arrive. It has never been known to fail, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Heavy Registration.
Superintendent McVeigh of the Leper Settlement stated yesterday that the registration at the Settlement on the first day was 308.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

COOK WILL HELP OUT

Famous Tourist Agency to Bring People Here.

One of the most gratifying incidents of the work of Secretary Boyd of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, while in San Francisco, was to receive the assurance of the Thos. Cook & Sons agency in San Francisco, that the great tourist company would resume personally conducted tours of Hawaii. These tours were discontinued a few years ago, but for a year correspondence has been carried on with the company to induce it to take the matter up again, and up to a few weeks since it had refused.

Thos. Cook & Sons will now advertise a tour to Hawaii, and if it should be popular they will multiply tours accordingly.

During the secretary's stay in San Francisco, he found that most of the Knights Templar had arrived with tickets in personally conducted groups, and in most cases they were to return eastward via the St. Louis Exposition. In fact, to see the Exposition was only a part of the project of buying tickets at reduced rates to San Francisco and return.

Hawaiian literature was distributed on the trains while the Templars were coming westward, and at the various state and territory headquarters maintained in San Francisco during the conclave, the literature was given a thorough distribution. It was also distributed on the trains eastward-bound so that it would be carried into the eastern States.

The San Francisco office of the Hawaii Promotion Committee ceases today.

It was organized for the purpose of working in with the various railway and steamship companies, and has been quite successful in that there is a distinct change of feeling among the railway and steamship men toward Hawaii. The transcontinental lines, according to Mr. Boyd, now seem to be eager to be of service to Hawaii. Their faith in the travel this way is proven by the fact that at least two of the big railroad lines are considering establishing branch offices in Honolulu.

Mr. Jennifer, who was the committee's representative in San Francisco will be transferred to Los Angeles.

Mr. Boyd states that there does not seem to be any immediate or good prospect of a substantial reduction in steamship fares. There has been a concession, however, which promises to be of some aid. There has been in existence for years a party rate of \$110 for round trip tickets to be sold for fifteen persons on one selling. The steamship companies have consented to permit Thos. Cook & Sons to accept registrations in each of their five offices—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco and in the Hawaii Promotion Committee's office in Los Angeles—to register parties of fifteen at the party rate of \$110 each person. Mr. Stokes, Pacific Coast Manager for the Cooks, is strongly of the opinion that no sailing, perhaps, will occur without their agency being able to fill up a party, although not personally conducted.

The Promotion Committee has received a letter from the Cook's agency in Bombay, India, requesting the forwarding of information on Hawaii. The writer cited a circular letter sent out from Hawaii in 1882, saying that any inquiries on Hawaii would be answered. On this showing the Bombay agency based its present inquiry.

None of the railroad and steamship officials in San Francisco believed that there would be much travel westward during the next few months, owing to the presidential campaign.

HAWAIIAN PINES HAVE CAUGHT ON

Hawaiian pineapples from the famous Wahiau Colony on this island have been shipped to New York, Washington and New England cities with perfect success, and orders are filled which have more than taken up the available crop, for the pineapple season is about over.

Byron O. Clark, who began the movement to ship island pines to Eastern cities, is gratified over the success of the first season and believes that during the coming winter Hawaiian pineapples will have a great vogue all over the East. One lot of pineapples were shipped to the chief of the Pomological Bureau of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The chief reports the pineapples having been received in excellent condition and he pronounces the quality as being almost unsurpassed.

In fact every shipment of pines has meant a return order. The Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco, receives a shipment by every steamer.

Police Court News.

M. Souza was fined \$200 and costs in police court yesterday for selling liquor without a license. S. Kapae, who plied coal got ten days. Louis F. De Melia, charged with being a common nuisance, was discharged.

OF INTEREST TO HAWAII

Island Statutes In Washington Demand.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Further immigration legislation, especially the restriction thereof, has been broached considerably within the last week in connection with the Presidential campaign. Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee, who came over from New York for a day recently, sounded a distress call about the control of the next House. It is not believed the Republican control of the House is at all in danger, for the party securing the Presidency has always had control of the House elected that year, with the exception of the exceptional year of 1876 when many claim that Tilden, not Hayes, was entitled to the presidency. One of the reasons Mr. Babcock gave of the necessity for a Republican House for the first two years of the next administration was that the Republicans wanted to pass immigration legislation. The belief, in well informed quarters, is that Chairman Babcock utters his plaint so as to scare moneyed men to giving fat campaign contributions. But in other quarters the demand for immigration legislation is voiced.

Some of the influential weeklies, published in New York, join in the cry. It may be quite forgotten, save by a few of those immediately interested, after the election but because of the vital importance of such matters in Hawaii should not be overlooked.

IMMIGRATION.

A year and more ago when the immigration laws were revised, it was generally announced that that concluded immigration legislation for a considerable time. The large transportation interests will be averse to the opening of the question again and it would be practically impossible to enact any important changes in the existing statutes at the coming, or short session of Congress, which adjourns by constitutional limitation March 4 next. Should the subject be opened in the Fifty-ninth Congress, which is the Congress to be elected this fall—as far as the House is concerned—the struggle to enact an educational qualification would undoubtedly be renewed. It is barely possible that some of the Republican agitation of the question just at present is purely political.

The Chicago convention last June failed to reinsert the plank of its 1900 convention declaring for the restriction of immigration. This omission has been seized upon by Democratic politicians as evidence that the Republican party is not heeding the interests of organized labor as strenuously as it might.

The charge is even made that the omission was because of a forcible request from the big transportation companies. If that be the fact, it is all the more improbable that further immigration legislation will be undertaken during the next Congress.

HAWAIIAN STATUTES.

Chief W. B. Acker, of the Miscellaneous division of the Interior Department, through which passes all business with the Hawaiian Territorial government, says it is surprising how many requests come to the department regarding the statutes enacted by the Territorial Legislature. These inquiries come from many different States. The department requires the Territorial government to forward here copies of the statutes enacted at each session of the Legislature, one set for the use of the Interior Department, one set for the House of Representatives, and one set for the Senate. In fact the law requires that. But in addition Mr. Acker has requested that one additional set be forwarded, which he sends to the Congressional library, so that the laws of Hawaii can be accessible to anyone who chooses to go there for them.

It would be an excellent idea, if the Territorial authorities would send copies of the acts of the Legislature to the large libraries and especially to the libraries in the several large cities," said Mr. Acker this afternoon, when I suggested that possibly a way could be found to do as much. "The Territory could be placed on the exchange list of many of the big libraries and receive certain publications in return. But the chief advantage would be in affording to inquirers ready access to this information.

There is, of course, very general lack of knowledge about the laws of the Territory. When the Territory was seeking to sell its bonds a few months ago we had an urgent request from New York one day for copies of certain Territorial laws regarding the legislation authorizing those bonds. Prospective purchasers in New York of those bonds wired their agent here in Washington to get for them the exact language of the law.

"But that is only one of many instances. Requests for information about Hawaiian statutes are coming in here from time to time and, of course, it is to the advantage of the Territory to make such information easily accessible. It would help us greatly if it were possible to inform inquirers that copies of the statutes could be found in the libraries at Boston, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and other cities. What is true of Hawaii in that particular is also true of Porto Rico."

Judge Penfield, solicitor of the State Department, said today that no definite progress had been made since Gov. Car-

ter's visit to Washington towards adjusting the claims of British subjects in Hawaii.

"We are trying," said he, "to arrange for a commission to adjust the several cross claims between this country and Great Britain. If that effort is successful, the commission will take up and give consideration to the claims in Hawaii in common with other claims between the two countries."

INDEPENDENT OF CONGRESS.

The bill introduced in the House at the last session of Congress by Representative Spalding of North Dakota, providing for the elimination from Section 55 of the organic act of the words "without the approval of Congress" has been favorably recommended by Acting Gov. Atkinson. In a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, Mr. Atkinson apologizes for the delay in reporting on the bill, which in effect allows the Territorial Legislature to pass acts of incorporation without the approval of Congress. Mr. Atkinson expresses his belief that the interests of all concerned in acts of incorporation can be as fully conserved by the Legislature as elsewhere.

Mr. Spalding, when Congress convenes again, will probably press the bill before the House Committee on Territories, of which he is a member, and also before the House itself.

No action has yet been taken by the State Department in the case of the Hawaiian Chinaman Chunk K. Al, who claims that he is a native born American citizen. This is the dullest season of the year in Washington, as has been told in previous letters. Practically no work of importance is being done in the departments and most of the cabinet members and assistant secretaries are away. It is not likely that a decision in the case of Chunk will be reached for several weeks.

BERIBERI.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Bureau has published in the weekly bulletin of that bureau an account of a case of beriberi on the bark Fooong Suey which arrived with a cargo of sugar at Delaware Breakwater after a voyage of 140 days from Honolulu, via Kahului. The bark carried a crew of 14 all told. Passed Assistant Surgeon Lavender reported that, upon boarding the vessel, he learned a dead had occurred among the crew at sea July 10, "the cause of which the master thought to be beriberi. The history of the case confirmed, in my opinion, the master's diagnosis. I then inspected the crew, finding a well-marked case of beriberi (wet form), 3 cases with unmistakable evidences of the disease, and several others complaining of some of the early symptoms of the disease, but with no physical evidences of it. Glandular examination was made of the crew, and nothing suspicious being found, the vessel was granted practically.

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INSURANCE CASES DROP

One Discontinued and Nonsuit in Another.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

One Chinatown fire insurance case was discontinued before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning, and another one ended in a nonsuit after occupying the whole day before Judge Robinson. It was when the discontinuance was announced in court, and no other jury case ready for trial, that Judge De Bolt let his jurors go until the first week in October as stated below.

THE CASE THAT FAILED.

Kwong Lee Yuen & Co.'s suit against Manchester Fire Assurance Company came on for trial before Judge Robinson. S. M. Ballou and Mr. Anderson appeared for plaintiff, and A. G. M. Robertson for defendant. The following jury was empaneled: Sam. M. Kamakau, Norman Watkins, H. C. Carter, Louis C. King, J. J. Sullivan, Percy Lishman, H. P. Benson, Arthur L. Soule, Arthur Johnston, Wm. F. Erving, Patrick Ryan, Hiram Kaana. The suit was on an insurance policy for \$750, on two Chinese dwellings on the northerly side of Maunakea street, between Hotel and King streets, which were burned in the Chinatown fire of January 20, 1900.

Mr. Robertson, in cross-examining a member of the plaintiff firm, asked him if he had put in a claim for the property before the Fire Claims Commission and received an award from that tribunal.

Mr. Ballou objected that such claim was immaterial, citing Judge Dole's decision in the Yee Wo Chan case where it held that an award of the Fire Claims Commission was not compensation but a gratuity from the Territory and the United States Congress.

It was argued in reply by Mr. Robertson that the two cases "did not trot in the same class," as in the Yee Wo Chan case the insurance was collected before the claim was entered with the Commission, whereas in the present case the plaintiffs received an award for their loss and were trying to get the insurance besides. It would be a fraud on the insurance company, counsel argued, if it was made to pay a loss that had already been made good from another source.

Judge Robinson had the Federal court decision produced and finally ruled out the defendant's question.

Mr. Ballou having rested the plaintiff's case, Mr. Robertson moved for a nonsuit on the ground that there was no evidence of the value of the buildings at the time they were destroyed. At this Mr. Ballou moved for leave to reopen the case this morning on the ground of "surprise," as he did not anticipate a ruling that his evidence was insufficient.

Judge Robinson stated that he had ruled uniformly on that point while the evidence for the plaintiff was being taken. Therefore he denied leave to reopen the case and granted the motion for a nonsuit.

Mr. Ballou noted an exception to the court's ruling, "especially on the ground of abuse of discretion."

Judge Robinson then dismissed the jury and excused its members from further attendance in court until Friday morning.

Geo. W. Smith, member of the Board of Health; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, its executive officer, and Andrew Brown, member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, when the fire was started under orders of the Board of Health on that memorable day, were on waiting orders as witnesses in the case all day.

LESSON TO LAWYERS.

Judge De Bolt gave the attorneys in civil cases allotted to him what they seemed to need most—time in which to get ready for trial. Yesterday was the second day on which cases were set for trial, but with none of the attorneys who had answered "ready" at the calling of the calendar prepared to go on with anything. Accordingly the court excused the jurors from further attendance until Tuesday, October 4, or fifteen court days later.

THE HUSBAND'S STORY.

Kojo Nakamura answers the libel for divorce of his wife, Tsune Nakamura, in the first place saying he was sued erroneously by the name of Ko-Jima Nakamura. He denies her accusations of ill-treatment and alleges her repeated desertion of him—once at Na-Poapoo, then at Honolulu and again at Lahaina. On the last-mentioned occasion, according to his story, they were on their way to Hawaii when they agreed to stop over at Lahaina to see some friends. This was on August 10 last, and the respondent thus tells of what happened:

"That on or about the 12th day of August said petitioner without cause or provocation and without the consent or knowledge of your respondent again left and deserted him, taking with her \$50 in cash and certain valuable papers, all property of your respondent; that your respondent immediately instituted search for petitioner and thereafter, to wit, on the 19th day of August, found petitioner at Honolulu aforesaid."

Kojo denies the affluent circumstances attributed to him in his wife's libel. He says he is growing coffee in Kona upon five acres of leased land, one-half of the area being under cultivation but without expectation of a crop for at least two years. Concluding, he says:

"That your affiant is wholly without available money and your affiant alleges that he has spent more than \$500 pursuing said petitioner over the islands, \$125 of which he was forced to borrow from friends. That the entire assets of your

respondent over his debts and obligations does not exceed one hundred dollars. And your respondent further states that he is now, and at all times herein mentioned has been ready and willing to support and maintain petitioner to the best of his ability provided she will return to his bed and board."

KAPIOLANI TRACT TAXES.

W. C. Achi enters a demurrer to the bill to enforce a tax here brought against him by James L. Holt, assessor. He says the complainant is bad in substance, also that there is a misjoinder of parties. "That is to say," the demurrer proceeds, "there are several persons who are necessary parties in this action, whose interests would be suffered in case the petition of the complainant shall be granted: said persons are intended buyers of lots in the Kapiolani tract who had contracts from the defendant, W. C. Achi, to buy lots in said tract, and further this defendant says that their names were given to the petitioner, or his predecessor in office." In order that these persons may be made proper parties, the defendant states the names of between seventy and eighty of them, adding, "and several others of whom the petitioner knows their names." The prayer of demurrer reads: "Wherefore this defendant requests on account of said misjoinder of parties to dismiss the bill with costs."

AN ANCIENT CONTEST.

Clarissa Amoy Monsarrat and Elizabeth Benjes, executrices of the will of Annaider Amoy Haalea, enter a joinder in error to the petition and assignment of errors of Junius Kaae, in the matter of the estate of Kelliahou, deceased. This is the latest of many attempts to break the will of Kelliahou, which was admitted to probate about half a century ago. The case involves valuable property in Honolulu, including the premises at Richards and Hotel streets devised by the will of the late Mrs. Haalea. Kala-kaua, before he was king, was a party to the litigation. Junius Kaae is trying by writ of error to set aside a recent decision adverse to his claim rendered by Judge Gear.

COURT NOTES.

This morning Judge De Bolt will call the odd-numbered cases in which jury has been waived to set them for hearing or other disposition.

Taguchi, Nishimura and Shimada, indicted at the June term for "being present in a place where gambling is carried on," were discharged on nole prosequi granted by Judge Gear.

Judge Robinson overruled the demurrer, giving defendant ten days to answer, in the suit of R. C. A. Peterson against R. N. Halstead. D. L. Withington appeared for plaintiff; and A. A. Wilder for defendant.

A joinder in demurrer is filed in the covenant suit of Frank Luweiko and Minna Luweiko vs. Territory of Hawaii, the plaintiffs saying they can establish that the sum of demurrer are not well taken.

In the libel case of W. A. Kinney against Samuel Parker, the argument on demurrer was set by Judge De Bolt for hearing on Saturday, October 8.

Judge De Bolt overruled the demurrer, giving the defendant ten days in which to answer, in the suit of the Oriental Life Insurance Co. Ltd., vs. C. C. Winam, defendant, and Bishop & Co. et al., garnishes.

Joinder in demurrer is filed in the case of Chung See vs. Kahanu Meek, plaintiff saying her complaint is good in law.

Ahi et al. vs. New Zealand Insurance Co. is discontinued.

FISHERY HEARINGS

WELL UNDER WAY

Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General, yesterday began the hearing of the fishery cases to pass upon the question of vested rights in the titles.

The first one heard was that of Anna Perry and others. Witnesses called were J. F. Brown, surveyor, Sol. Kauai and Manua. Another witness was offered, but the Attorney General did not think it necessary to take other oral testimony.

Victoria Ward's case followed, the witnesses being C. Kawaiaha and M. D. Monsarrat, surveyor.

Sol. Kauai's case was third and last of the day. The claimant himself testified and offered to produce other witnesses, but Mr. Andrews did not deem it necessary.

H. E. Cooper and S. H. Derby appeared for all of the claimants. In each case grants, deeds, etc., were put in evidence. The oral evidence of the native witnesses related to the custom of dividing the catches in the proprietary sea fisheries, and that of the surveyors to the boundary marks and the persons who showed them the marks.

Miss Warner, stenographer of the Attorney General's department, took down the testimony.

John C. Lane, the stalwart young Republican leader in the Fifth District, stated yesterday that owing to constant pressure being brought to bear upon him by his friends and business men, he has finally consented to permit the use of his name in connection with the Senatorship.

"It has been my fond hope that I might run for the lower House of the Legislature," said he yesterday, "but my friends desire me to run for a Senatorship."

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HANDSOME BUILDING

REGATTA DAY NOTES

Normal School Edifice Plans Under Final Review.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, is passing finally on the plans and specifications of the Normal school building. The plans were drawn by Dickey & Newcomb, architects, and promise an imposing edifice that will be an ornament upon the south slope of Punchbowl. Its site is the old quarry lot at Hackfeld and Quarry streets.

With ground dimensions of about 100 feet by 70 feet, the building will have a middle section of three stories and two-story wings on either side. At the corners of the building where the third story begins, deck roofs will cover the outer parts of the second story. A peaked gable surmounts the facade, the summit of which is sixty-four feet from the ground.

There will be sixteen schoolrooms in the building. The third floor is divided into three rooms separated with shutters, which can be thrown into one assembly room. Opening out from this assembly room is a spacious gallery from which a splendid view of the city and harbor will be obtained.

The structure of the walls will be concrete, or Flemish bond brick with cement finish, and stock brick mixed with bond brick.

A manual training school building of one story will be erected on the premises, which among other features will contain a model kitchen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Japanese Mission of which Hawaii formerly formed a district has just closed. In conformity with the action of our general conference held last May, Hawaii was made an independent mission, and will be known as Hawaii Mission of the Methodist Episcopal church. The following are the "appointments" for the year beginning with this date:

Superintendent, John W. Wadman; Alea and Pearl City, T. Takahashi; Hana; S. Imai, Honolulu; First English, to be supplied; Honolulu First Japanese, G. Motokawa; Honolulu, South King street, to be supplied; Kaanapali, to be supplied; Kapaa and Keaau, to be supplied; Kahuku and Waimea, to be supplied; Korean Mission, to be supplied; Lahaina, S. Fujii; Waipahu, E. Tokimasa.

The Heianai pair-oared crews will probably be as follows:

Seniors—Dan Renear, stroke; Jean

Junior—Paul Jarrett, 4; Bert Heilbron, 3; Walter Rycroft, 2; Bob McCorklin, 1.

Juniors—John Clark, stroke; Blackman, 5; Sullivan, 4; Geo. Desha, 3; Simpson, 2; Bennie Clark, 1.

Freshmen—Wm. Dixon, stroke; Wm. Wilson, 5; Frank Armstrong, 4; Ed. Desha, 3; Frank Hatch, 2; Vincent Fernandez, 1.

The boat crews of the Myrtles are at present as follows:

Seniors—G. Crozier, stroke; Simpson, 5; Kopke, 4; Crabbe, 3; Wright, 2; King, 1.

Junior—Becket, stroke; Hughes, 5; Roy, 4; Johnson, 3; Ewart, 2; Williams, 1.

Freshmen—Brown, stroke; Honan, 5; Jenkins, 4; Underwood, 3; Becket, 2; Schmidt, 1.

The Heianai pair-oared crews will probably be as follows:

Seniors—Dan Renear, Bert Heilbron, Juniors—Jean Allen, Bob McCorklin.

The prizes for all races will be as follows:

Six-oared gig race, \$25; six-oared barge race, Seniors, \$25 trophy; fourth class yacht race, first prize \$25, second prize \$10, trophies; third class yachts, first prize \$25, second prize \$10, trophies; first class yachts, first prize \$25, second prize \$15; trophies; tug-of-war between Japanese sampans, \$15; Freshmen six-oared barge, \$25 trophy; six-oared barge race, Juniors, \$25 trophy; sampan race, first prize \$15, second prize \$10; five-oared whaleboat race, \$25; six-paddle canoe race, first prize \$15, second prize \$10; pair-oared race, \$20 trophy; steam-boat race, first prize \$20, second prize \$10; sailing canoe race, first prize \$15, second prize \$10; tow-oared shoreboats, first prize \$10, second prize \$5.

Entries so far include the following:

1. Six-oared Gig Race—Kapoli, by George Harris; Kanoelani, by Prince Cupid.

2. Six-oared Barge—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

3. Launch Race—Waterwitch, by W. E. Young; P. D. Q., by J. A. Young; Billy, by P. Fitzgibbons; Pearl, by J. R. Parker.

4. Second Class Yachts—Hosey, by W. Erickson; Dobbil, by W. Lyle; Princess, by Prince Cupid.

5. First Class Yachts—Spray, by H. E. Pickler; Gladys, by T. W. Hobron.

6. Tug of War, Sampans—No entries.

7. Six-oared Barge, Freshmen—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

8. Six-oared Barge, Juniors—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

9. Japanese Sampan Race—No entries.

10. Five-oared Whaleboat Race—Lanai, by Chas. Olo; Hoanal, by George Sanford; Kapoli, by George Harris; Kanoelani, by Prince Cupid.

11. Six-oared Paddle Canoe Race—

12. Six-oared Paddle Canoe Race—No entries.

13. Pair-oared Boats, Juniors—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

14. Steamer Boat Race—No entries.

15. Sailing Canoe Race—Milo, by Frank Lubeck; Halekulani, by Dr. A. C. Wall.

16. Two-oared Shoreboat Race—Eve-

rytime, by M. Kalaia; Mayloa-er, by U. Hiram; Ready, by S. Kupaka, Aloha, by Andrew; Diamond Head, by D. Kamei; Luck 7, by Lima.

As the first three are players who heretofore have not made much of a showing in tournaments there will probably be a number of challenges for place.

The Haleiwa links are now in far better condition than ever before, the putting greens have been run over with a lawn mower and are now full twenty yards, while all the brush and weeds have been removed from the fair green.

At a meeting of the club Saturday night the "boundary of the course" was decided upon as follows: "The Anahulu river, the makuia fence of the main road running from Haleiwa to Waialua, the fence to the westward of the ninth hole now being definitely fixed many arguments of the past will be impossible of repetition. The club at the above mentioned meeting also decided to keep a man at work on the links continually which will mean a vast improvement on the condition of the greens by Sept. 25th, the date set for the next tournament for the challenge cup."

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

SUBD TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 16

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The fact that the exports of manufactures from the United States in the fiscal year just ended were the largest in the history of our commerce, and that during the last three months they have actually exceeded the value of agricultural products exported, tends to interest some figures just compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, showing the growth in the exports of principal manufactured articles from 1876 to 1904, and the increase in importations of materials for use in manufacturing during the same period.

The statement divides the manufactures into ten great groups, which form, it says, about 80 per cent of the total value of the manufactures exported. These ten groups are iron and steel, mineral oils, copper, agricultural implements, wood manufactures, chemicals, drugs and dyes, leather and manufactures thereof, cotton manufactures, paraffin and paper and manufactures thereof. Iron and steel shows the largest total, being in round terms 112 million dollars; mineral oils, 72 millions; copper, 57 millions; leather, 34 millions; agricultural implements, 23 millions; chemicals, 12 millions; wood manufactures, nearly 13 millions; paraffin, over 8 millions, and paper, over 7 million dollars.

Iron and steel show the most remarkable growth during the period of thirty-four years, the growth in iron and steel having been from 13 million dollars in 1876 to \$111,498,586 in 1904; and copper, from a half million dollars in 1876 to 57 millions in 1904. Mineral oils increased from 30 millions to 72 millions during the same period; leather, from less than 1 million to over 33 millions; cotton manufactures, from less than 4 millions to 22 millions; agricultural implements, from 1 million to over 22 millions.

These 10 articles or groups of articles form about 80 per cent of the total manufactures exported. In 1876 their total amounted to less than 60 million dollars, and in 1904 amounted to about 363 millions. Copper shows a remarkable growth, especially during the last decade. From 1876 to 1882 the exportations of copper were small, seldom exceeding 5 million dollars. In 1894, however, there was an increase to practically 20 million dollars; by 1898 the total exceeded 30 millions; by 1900 it was over 50 millions, and in the fiscal year 1904 was over 57 million dollars, as compared with \$50,741 in 1876. Leather manufactures also show a marked gain, having been but \$673,321 in 1876, and \$33,980,615 in 1904.

Equally interesting with the growth in exportation of manufactures is the growth in importation of foreign material required for use in manufacturing. Curiously, manufacturers' materials imported in 1904 are almost identical in value with finished manufactures exported. The raw materials imported for use in manufacturing in 1904 amounted to 321 million dollars, and the partially manufactured materials for use in manufacturing amounted to 136 million dollars, making a total of 457 millions of manufacturers' materials imported, as against 452 million dollars' worth of finished manufactures exported. These manufacturers' materials include raw silk, fibers, India rubber, hides and skins, furs and fur skins; chemicals, drugs and dyes, wool, cotton, wood, tin, and iron and steel, and sundry other articles in a partially manufactured state.

A table showing the ten groups of manufacturers' materials, which form about 90 per cent of the raw material imported for use in manufacturing, is published by the Bureau of Statistics. It shows that the importations of fibers have increased from 6 million dollars in 1876 to 38 millions in 1904; silk, from 3 millions to 46 millions; India rubber, from 2½ millions to 42 millions; hides, from 14 millions to 52 millions; chemicals, from 26½ millions to 65 millions; wool, from 6½ millions to 24½ millions; cotton, from less than a half million dollars in value to over 9 millions; wood, from a little over a half million dollars to over 20 million dollars, and tin, from less than 2 millions to over 21 millions of dollars in the period from 1876 to 1904.

The Chinese voters have indorsed Willard Crawford for the Legislature in recognition, no doubt, of his services in trundling a papier-mâche dragon about last New Year's day. Willard's dragon, which has a huge maw and a knack at picking up coin, would thrive in legislative pastures. Let it be hoped that the nominating convention will name them both.

As Honolulu is a strategic point it may be that it will yet get a visit from one of the Russian commerce-destroyers. What is to prevent a Russian steamer from lying outside the three mile limit and waiting for vessels to search? Evidently Russia means to keep tabs on the contraband commerce of the Pacific and for that purpose this point is as good as any.

When a white taxpayer sees his children sent home from a school which the children of non-taxpayers and Asiatics have crowded to the limit, his turn comes to twist the English language into strange shapes.

THE PERCENTAGE FALSEHOOD.

The most habitual bars in literature are figures, and the most extreme form of this kind of mendacity is percentages. It is worth noticing that the worst example of the proposition in recent years has been furnished by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in his recent speech of acceptance. To disprove the acknowledged prosperity of the United States under the administration of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, he said:

"Our Republican friends are prone to refer to the great commercial growth of the country under their rule, and yet the census reports show that, from 1850 to 1890, under Democratic rule and the Walker tariff, the percentage increase was greater in population, wealth, manufactures and railroad mileage, the factors which affect most largely prosperity, than in any decade since."

The absurdity of this passage could be illustrated in a hundred ways by merely assuming a few figures. A village, with a population of 500 in 1850, may have had 1000 in 1890. Therefore, as Mr. Davis argues, the rate of increase was 100 per cent. In 1890 if the same village had become a city with 100,000 inhabitants and, in 1900, it contained 150,000, the rate of increase in the latter decade would be only fifty per cent. What an irrefragable contrast in favor of the Democratic party! The Republicans had better "hut their holes."

Again: In 1850, a western farmer may be conjectured to have raised 100 bushels of wheat. In 1890 his crop was 200 bushels. Another 100 per cent increase is thus demonstrated. In 1890, on the same land, the same farmer may have harvested 10,000 bushels, and, ten years later, in 1900, most likely only had 12,500, and, therefore, in that decade, he had enlarged his production of this staple article but 25 per cent. Here is another contrast, which might be studied to advantage by races that call themselves advanced.

UTAH POLITICS.

The cablegram in yesterday's Advertiser to the effect that an American party had been organized in Salt Lake to oppose church politics is the result of the nomination by the recent Republican State Convention of John C. Cutler, a prominent Mormon merchant, for Governor.

Cutler was nominated on the second ballot, defeating Heber M. Wells, the present incumbent, and John M. Hammond, the present Secretary of State. It was openly stated by Wells' men after their defeat that Mormon church influence had secured Cutler's nomination, and party boozers soon became numerous. The Salt Lake Tribune, the leading Republican daily, showed its disapproval of Mr. Cutler, and attacked the Mormon church for its interference.

Cutler is said to have left the convention hall after his nomination, and joined several Mormon church officials, the Tribune stating that it was to thank them for their aid in throwing the convention against Wells.

With the organization of the American party in Salt Lake the political situation there harks back to the time in territorial days when there were but two parties in the field—Mormons and non-Mormons, or People's Party and Liberals as they were known politically. Up to 1863 these two parties were arrayed against each other. In the city election held in Salt Lake in February, 1890, the Liberals for the first time defeated the People's Party by a large majority after a bitter fight and the entire Gentile ticket went into office. When Utah became a State in 1896, it was agreed to drop the old religious party feeling and the Republican and Democratic parties were organized. The Mormon church, however, has dominated both parties, using the whip whenever its interests seemed to demand it.

Former Congressman King of Utah, who is now in New York, stated recently that Roosevelt would be defeated in Utah, the Mormon church taking this political method of showing its disapproval of the proceedings against Apostle Smoot, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

Mr. Parker, as a man who believes in gold and votes for silver seems to have been counted on as an ideal harmonizer. But as yet he has only produced indifference. So far there has not been enough enthusiasm in the Parker campaign to disturb the morgue.

POLITICS AND POPULATION.

The Japanese voter will soon be added to the Chinese. There are hundreds of Japanese growing up to become voters. Citizenship is their birthright, as it is of many Chinese. Will the day come when we shall have Japanese and Chinese members of the legislature? Of course if such a day comes, they will be Japanese and Chinese born and raised here, Americanized as far as is possible and educated in English-speaking schools. Still it will be a remarkable spectacle to see Asiatics on the floor of an American legislature and the result will be watched with anxiety as well as interest. Certainly the future legislatures of Hawaii promise to be highly interesting bodies, and the islands will gain a reputation for cosmopolitan population that will extend all over the world. A legislature composed of whites, Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese will be a government freak worth seeing.

The average voter of today does not want to see such a state of affairs go without saying. But what are we going to do about it? In the last election the Home Builders, recognizing the vote-getting possibilities of the scheme, put up a Chinese candidate—an utterly unfit one, by the way. The possibilities of the scheme grow with every year as Asiatics reach voting age. In

THE JAPANESE REGIMENT.

The health of the Japanese is the subject of an article in the Medical Record which, after stating that the Japanese are the strongest people physically and mentally on earth goes on to tell why in the following terms:

The diet which enables them to develop such sturdy frames and such well-balanced and keen brains consists almost wholly of rice, steamed or boiled, while the better-to-do add to this Spartan fare fish, eggs, vegetables and fruits. For beverages they use weak tea, without sugar or milk, and pure water, alcoholic stimulants being but rarely indulged in. Water is inhibited in what we should consider prodigious quantities—to an Englishman, indeed, the drinking of so much water would be regarded as madness. The average Japanese individual swallows about a gallon daily in divided doses.

The Japanese recognize the beneficial effect of flushing the system through the medium of the kidneys, and they also cleanse the exterior of their bodies to whom Americanism is either a barren name or a fertile annoyance. These people are rearing future voters by the thousand and in course of time, unless a white middle-class population is secured, Hawaii will be foreign soil to every American political sentiment.

The small farm movement, such as peopled the vacant places of the mainland West and made them sympathetic parts of the American Union, is essential for the acquisition of strength, and this method is sedulously practiced until it becomes a part of their nature.

There are two crucial errors in the Medical Record's summary of causes. Alcoholic stimulants are not rarely indulged in, sake being in as common use as elder is in New England. As to drinking "prodigious quantities of water," the Japanese drinks so little, except as it enters into the beverage of tea, that his ration is about one-fifth that of an American. Water is polluted in Japan that the people have learned to use it sparingly or not at all.

The secret of Japanese physical strength is the use of easily digested food, and not too much of that; an open-air life, well-ventilated houses and abundant exercise. Both body and brain are benefited by this regimen, which might be studied to advantage by races that call themselves advanced.

PROMOTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar at San Francisco in 1888 exceeded in brilliancy all the conclaves by which it had been preceded. The Kingdom of Hawaii was then represented, not only in one sense by the Hawaiian Knights Templar, but by the Hawaiian band, which was one of the most attractive features of the celebration.

From all accounts, the Triennial Conclave of 1904, held in the same metropolis, was among the grandest pageants ever witnessed in the United States. It would be impossible even to enumerate its most distinctive features. The daylight scene on Market street, when 10,000 Knights formed a procession, or at night when the combination of electric lights was ablaze, must have been and is pronounced to have been magnificent.

But this time and formally, Hawaii was not represented. The Territory was as unrecognizable there as in the International Exposition at St. Louis. The Knights and the crowds by which they were accompanied from every part of the Union, had arrived in parties and under special arrangements, and, when the last sparks of the splendid illumination had expired, they returned to their homes. Although Mr. Edward M. Boyd, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, was on the ground, it was impossible for him to organize even one excursion party to visit Honolulu.

The entire affair, without violating any of the proprieties, through the perfect organization that has been effected within three years, became an unique and glorious advertisement for California. The greetings of the Governor of the State and of the Mayor of San Francisco were impressed with the stamp of Pacific hospitality. Not only the city of San Francisco, but the entire commonwealth, were turned over to the visitors. In every direction local productions and invitations to settle were prominent. The Mechanics' Pavilion, on its main floor, became a grove of redwood trees, in which Santa Rosa Commandery presided. California and Golden Gate Commanderies furnished unlimited supplies of California wines and delicacies. San Jose Commandery reproduced a Santa Clara flower-garden. Napa soda flowed in quantities to suit the thirst of the tens of thousands of guests. The substantial products of the state from wheat to gold were profusely exhibited. Shops contained signs that told where accurate and reliable information could be procured. Promotion literature of the best quality, reduced to the smallest volume and crammed with systematized facts, was accessible in every quarter. Order and precision were without a flaw. The best citizens were divided into committees each of which did its work and all of which were coordinated. There was no unbinding formalism in banquets, in receptions or in the vast diversity of amusements, but each available moment was occupied, and no part of the long programme was a failure.

This is the result of organization in California, which comprises alike the hearts and the brains of the people. Almost coincidently with the prolonged festivity, in which business ends were consulted without marring the social beauties of the occasion, improvements in San Francisco alone to the amount of more than seventeen millions, and including hospitals, public schools, the public library, parks, play grounds, and other utilities, had been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the Golden State. And, when such a concentration of attractions draws the best class of immigrants, as it is doing month by month, it is found that public land is available and that every department of industry welcomes and accepts new and desirable material.

Candidates for the House considered at a caucus of the Republican club of the second precinct, Fourth district, were Geo. K. Low, W. W. Harris, S. Kamalopili, E. W. Quinn, Ed. Towse, J. A. Hughes, Wm. Aylett, F. Andrew, S. F. Chillingworth and E. K. Likalani. Harris, Hughes and Aylett had unanimous support.

The Attorney General did not investigate any of the fishery cases yesterday.

Judge Dole yesterday granted the petition in voluntary bankruptcy of F. J. Cross.

The Fourth and Fifth District Republicans will hold their separate and joint conventions for nominating candidates for the House and Senate respectively at Progress Hall this evening.

Judge Dole made citizens yesterday of the following named: Antonio de Souza, Portugal; Gustav Anderson and John Wagner, Germany; John F. S. Stokes, New South Wales; Angus P. McDonald, Canada; Nels T. Nielsen, New Zealand.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Major McLellan left for Hilo yesterday in the Kino.

The funeral of William Green, Jr. took place yesterday.

H. P. Baldwin departed in the Clouds last evening for Maui.

Ernest Parker is now bookkeeper for the Humuula Sheep Ranch.

The Irwins and Mrs. Divers departed yesterday on the Sonoma for the coast.

The annual report of Governor Carter was forwarded to Washington yesterday on the Sonoma.

Two short articles on Maui subjects in yesterday's paper should have been credited to the Maui News.

Secretary Atkinson sent a wireless from Maui yesterday asking that his mail be addressed to Pala, Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robertson and Rev. O. J. Gulick were outgoing passengers on the Mauna Loa.

The coroner's jury in the case of Hulimoku, who was drowned Sunday, returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The opening of tenders for the construction of an armory at Hilo, Hawaii, has been postponed till noon of Sept. 26th.

Providing that right of way is obtained, the Kohala Ditch people hope to make contracts for construction in a short time.

Treasury Warrants registered numbers 5678 to 6156, inclusive, are now payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Territory.

The High School is so crowded this year that several children are reported to have been unable to obtain permission to enter.

Dr. McGrew registered as a voter yesterday and asked to have attached to his registration the statement that he was a Democrat.

Farmer Corn, a young Chinese well known in the city, was sworn in yesterday morning as Chinese interpreter for Judge Gear's court.

Most of the warrants outstanding against the \$30,000 which Treasurer Campbell recently announced he was ready to cash, have been presented at the Treasury Department for payment.

H. Hugo of Hackfeld & Co., who recently returned from a tour of the world, was present in Tokyo at the opening of the Imperial Diet and had an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony.

Owing to indisposition Senator Crabb was unable to attend the usual weekly meeting last night of the County Act Commission, and there being no quorum, a postponement was taken until next week.

Mr. Eckhart, director of the Hawaiian Planters' Association experiment station in Makiki, was operated on for appendicitis last Saturday at the Queen's Hospital. His condition last evening was favorable.

An evening paper states that Kalauokalani is knifing Notley, although both are in the party which is campaigning in Maui. It is said that Kalauokalani tells the natives on the q.t. to vote for Kuhio. The alleged "knifing" is said to be the result of a deal whereby D. Kalauokalani, Jr., now a staunch Republican, is to be selected as secretary for Kuhio.

A Kailua nightingale, alone and isolated but as vociferous as usual, was seen near the Government building yesterday. How he got there is known only to himself and the musical flock he left behind him at Kailua. It is supposed, however, that he is a special delegate sent down to protest against the new policy of settlement proposed by the Land Department, on the ground that it would restrict the range and feeding places to which he and his associates have been accustomed.

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Mr. Price, who arrived on the Serra, will occupy a position in the insurance department of Bruce Cartwright's office.

The Honolulu Trades and Labor Council has opened new rooms in the second story of the Portland Block, corner of Union and Hotel streets.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, action was taken looking to a quicker distribution of mails on their arrival in Honolulu. E. D. Tenney, president, and J. G. Spencer, secretary, conducted the proceedings. S. E. Damon and George M. Ralph were admitted to the whole group.

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FOUR LADS FROM JAIL

Give Evidence of Stolen Goods Depot.

Four Portuguese lads, from 16 to 20 years of age, were taken out of jail yesterday to testify against Ho Sol, indicted for receiving stolen goods.

Three of them gave evidence in right smart English, showing the great benefit of the Hawaiian free school system, but the fourth—a Caliban in appearance—when asked if he understood the oath about to be put to him requested an interpreter's assistance. It was then but a few minutes till noon, so that this witness was set aside and A. McDuffie, police officer, substituted.

Alfred Filgas, Antone Lewis and Joaquin Silva were the three prison cadets examined. Their stories agreed in a general sort of way to prove the coolest and most businesslike negotiations with Ho Sol before committing a robbery, ending in his agreement to receive goods and pay the robbers a portion of the value of the booty.

Ho Sol's answer, as related by the boys, when they told him on February 27 that they were going to rob Manuel Pacheco's store in the Magoon block, Kakaako, the same night indicated that there were well-established business relations between the gang of thieves and the defendant.

"All right," was the laconic answer they received from Ho Sol.

They told of the robbery and the booty they carried to Ho Sol's "fence" at 3 a. m. on February 28. A case of salmon, several parcels of tobacco, half a box of cigars, cigarettes, etc., made up the invoice. Ho Sol, according to the evidence of the robbers, paid the chieftain of the band \$7 or \$8 and they went away. Next thing they were in the hands of McDuffie and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, with whom they went to Ho Sol's store.

In the afternoon Chillingworth and the victim of the robbery, Pacheco, were called by the prosecution, which rested at 3:25 without deeming the fourth robber's evidence worth the expense of hiring an interpreter.

Officer McDuffie could not remember the date of his arrest of the robbers, but thought it was about the 12th of February. This was such a wide distance from the date the boys gave that Mr. Catheart, counsel for defendant, moved to throw the evidence out. The motion was overruled for the time being. Later a portion of McDuffie's evidence was struck out, the jury being directed to disregard it.

The following jury was empaneled to try Ho Sol: Edwin Benner, J. H. Craig, James Brown, H. A. Parmelee, Harry Carl, J. W. Bergstrom, C. J. Fisher, John C. Lane, J. J. Dias, G. D. Mahone, Geo. Dillingham, J. A. Laewalea. The trial will be resumed this morning.

M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, is prosecuting.

JUDGMENT RENDERED.

Judge De Bolt heard without a jury the case of Washington Mercantile Co. vs. Wm. A. Hall, Thayer & Hemmeway appeared for plaintiff, and C. W. Ashford for defendant. Judgment was given for plaintiff for \$80 and costs. An exception was noted and notice of motion for a new trial given by defendant.

CALLING OF CALLENDAR.

In the calling of jury-waived cases before Judge De Bolt yesterday half a dozen were passed for the time and the following disposition made of others:

Liliuokalani vs. the Inter-Island Telegraph Company and Mele Kahano vs. M. Manuahi were struck from the calendar.

Houghton Mifflin & Company vs. Dr. T. Mitamura, Tong See vs. A. M. Brown, Honolulu Investment Company vs. Helen Rowland et al and Thomas F. McTighe vs. Edward Walsh were continued for the term,

In C. W. Booth vs. Wu Chu et al the appeal was dismissed and Oahu R. & Co. vs. Lionel R. A. Hart and Haleakala Hart was set for hearing this afternoon.

KEATING ESTATE DIVISION.

M. D. Monserrat, commissioner to divide property in the case of Keating vs. Keating, has made his report. The land and house at Kaukahoku, Nuuanu road, are divided by value three quarters to Mrs. Francis Keating and one quarter to James Keating. Valuing the land at \$2400 and the house at \$400, or \$2800 in all, Mrs. Keating's share is \$1200 worth and James Keating's \$700 worth. Of the total area of land, 1.98 acres, Mrs. Keating gets 1.40 acres and the house and James Keating 0.58 acres. Mrs. Keating has the mauka portion with a frontage of 154 feet on Nuuanu road, and James Keating the makai portion with a frontage of 96 feet on the same road. Mr. Monserrat says that in dividing the property the value of the house and the lay of the divisions have been taken into consideration. Besides being familiar with the property he had made an examination of it since his appointment.

TORRENS LAND TITLE.

Judge Philip L. Weaver has rendered a decision in the Court of Land Registration, confirming and guaranteeing to Rev. Doremus Scudder, D. D., the

title to the premises in Prospect street formerly owned by the late John F. Scott.

FENCE INJUNCTION.

William McCandless has filed an answer to the complaint of Territory of Hawaii, for injunction restraining him from obstructing a highway at Palama. He neither admits nor denies that there is a highway from King street to the rice mill of Y. Abin. He denies that on or about March 11, 1894, he unlawfully obstructed the highway referred to by erecting a fence of posts and rails within the limits of such highway, for a distance of more than 100 feet, and denies that he has erected any fence which constitutes a permanent obstruction to the use of said highway.

"And respondent further answering says," the declaration concludes, "that on or about the 11th day of March, 1894, respondent constructed a fence more than one hundred feet in length, and that said fence was so constructed on land owned in fee by respondent; that there is no highway over said land, and that said fence so constructed as aforesaid is no obstruction to any highway."

COURT NOTES.

The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., by its attorneys, C. A. and E. A. C. Long, have filed a motion for deficiency judgment against Mary J. Montane and A. A. Montane for \$1918.54.

George A. Davis yesterday filed satisfaction of judgment in his suit for attorney's fee against Mrs. Libana de Nobrega, according to verdict of jury for \$200 and costs. The release is for \$218.

A general denial is filed by defendant in the assumption suit of K. Matsumoto vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.

Judge De Bolt appointed W. O. Smith administrator of the estate of Ane Paauau without bonds.

Lui Sun, indicted for maintaining a lottery scheme, by his counsel, C. C. Bitting, withdrew his plea of guilty and filed a demurser.

FEDERAL JURY LISTS HAVE BEEN DRAWN

Grand and trial jurors for the coming term of the United States District Court, to open on Monday, October 10, were drawn yesterday as follows:

Grand Jurors—Chas. T. Day, C. Widemann, Chas. Rose, E. Lyman, D. W. Anderson, Wm. Dower, J. O. Carter, Jr., E. B. Freil, W. L. Howard, C. B. Gray, Geo. W. Farr, J. C. Cohen, J. Kaelmakule, W. F. Jocher, J. H. Hare, J. Kennedy, H. Bush, T. B. Lyons, L. R. A. Hart, W. H. Hughes, Dan K. Kamakanah, J. Kal, John Markham.

Trial Jurors—James E. Jaeger, Dan K. Kaei, J. B. Battersby, Geo. Hoffman, Chas. Jones, Geo. Copp (Hilo), P. C. Jones, J. P. Kaaukaula, Chas. W. Spitz (Lihue), T. W. Hobron, Arthur Johnston, John Crowder, E. E. Hartman, J. D. Kennedy (Hilo), L. C. Hooker, T. R. Mossman, L. D. Kellipio (Hilo), M. A. Gonsalves, A. A. Benson (Hilo), Benj. D. Baldwin (Mau), C. F. Murray, A. W. Van Valkenburg, Ernest Hutchinson, F. Wundenberg, Edward Blaisdell (Lahaina), E. S. Holt, Richard Ivers, G. E. Smithies, C. J. Falk.

Senatorial Candidates.

J. M. Dowsett and E. Faxon Bishop are endorsed as candidates for the Senate by the Republican Club of the Second Precinct, Fourth district. John C. Lane has come out, under solicitation of friends, as a candidate for the Senate instead of for the House, to represent the Fifth district. E. R. Adams is still in the field to be the Fifth district nominee for the Senate.

Tenders for Road.

Bids were opened at the Public Works office yesterday for construction of a portion of the road between Paauau and Muolea, Maui, as follows:

L. M. Whitehouse, 120 days.....\$ 9,745
Wilson & Duggan, 150 days.....12,345

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WHAT A BOTANIST MAY SEE IN HONOLULU

By Albert B. Lyons, M.D., In Thrum's Annual.

Six days without sight of land. No wonder there is excitement among the passengers when, in the dawn of the seventh day, they distinguish close at hand outlines of mountains losing themselves above in clouds.

With impatience they wait for daylight, eager to see once more the green of living plants. It is well that their eagerness does not hasten the impetuous course of nature, for the volcanic cones of the lee coast they are passing, though striking in outline are nearly bare of vegetation.

At last as we pass Diamond Head, with the entrance of the harbor only three miles ahead, the growing light enables us to discriminate the deep green of the tree-embowered city, the paler shades of grass lands and the ruddy brown of the great tuft cone in the fore-ground. The fringe of cocoanut palms, along the Waikiki beach, distinguishable even to the naked eye although two miles distant, tells us that we are in the tropics. Otherwise, while the verdure delights the starved eye as verdure, there is nothing in its suggestive of tropical luxuriance. Indeed, unless there have been copious rains, the country will strike one as rather parched.

A botanist, new to the tropics, will be eager to make closer acquaintance with the vegetation seen thus in mass in the distance. He tries with his field glass to make out details as the steamer continues its course, parallel with the shore, but at a tantalizing distance, owing to the coral reef.

Arrived at the dock he will look in vain for any green thing. Even the water will be destitute of the weeds that would seem to him prizes. He must content himself with watching the kauka boys, clad save for a breech-cloth in their bare, brown skins, diving for the coins that passengers throw into the water.

At last he is safely stowed in what is called a hawk with the agreeable prospect of a breakfast on shore occupying a large part of his thoughts, and as he is whirled on through town he catches glimpses of unfamiliar trees and shrubs that make him impatient to form their closer acquaintance.

The results of his observations in the next few days he may summarize somewhat as follows: The streets of Honolulu for the most part are unshaded, although the city seems like one great park—the houses, in their spacious grounds embowered in trees and shrubbery. Palm trees abound of numerous species. Most stately of all is the royal palm, always rigidly erect, its head of comparatively few pinnate fronds surmounting the pale colored, smooth, gracefully tapering column of its stem. Less striking but more beautiful is the date palm, whose slender, numerous fronds curve gracefully outward and whose erect, shaggy, massive trunk is symbolic of strength in repose. There are palms with slender stems not more than three inches in diameter and twenty feet high, stocky palms with immense fronds twice as large and three times as numerous as those of the royal palm, the stem two feet or more in diameter and only ten or fifteen feet high, palms with smooth, strictly cylindrical jointed trunks, looking like gigantic bamboos, fan palms, feathered palms, palms with berry-like drupes, palms with cone-like fruit, palms bearing nuts small and large, snaked and covered with a husk. Queen of them all with its slender, crooked trunks 50 to 100 feet high, its plume of magnificent, gracefully waving, yellow-green fronds and its generous burden of fruit is the coconut palm, which however, finds the climate of Honolulu scarcely warm enough for its finest development.

One will find in Honolulu very few plants belonging to the original flora of the islands. Even the grasses and weeds are nearly all exotic. The few "indigenous" trees occasionally planted are after all not aboriginal, having been brought from the Polynesian islands further south by the original settlers. Very few species peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands are to be found anywhere, except in the forests of the interior, where such species mostly originated. There are however many species of littoral plants which are widely distributed, the seeds, tubers or stems being transported long distances without injury by the salt sea-water. These, with some cosmopolitan ferns, whose spores are readily carried long distances by wind, or accidentally adhering to the feathers or feet of migratory birds, are about the only truly native plants one will see in the vicinity of Honolulu. Only a few of the 135 or more native ferns are commonly planted in gardens. The one that will particularly attract attention is the bird's nest fern, *Neotropidium nidus*, which is frequently placed in the croath of a branching tree trunk, its favorite location in its habitat. One would not recognize it at first glance as a fern at all. Its fronds are entire, 3 to 5 feet long, by 5 to 7 inches wide, forming a regular crown. The foliage is rather like the banana than a fern, but the spores growing on its under surface betray it.

The tree ferns which abound in Honolulu are the manao. Compact in its growth, its foliage is dense, consisting of linear-elliptic, rather rigid leaves, six to nine inches long, dark green when mature, but while young in the spring, of a rich purple-red color; the new leaves contrasting with those of the last year's growth, which in tropical tree are of course persistent. Following the flowers, which are not more showy than those of our native sunnies, comes a fruitage which bends low the sturdy boughs of the tree. Nature outdid herself in forming and painting the mango. The curves of its outline are faultlessly graceful—the fruit ovoid, but flattened a little, and with the two sides unequally developed, giving it something of a comma shape. The fruit when ripe is a rich yellow, with the side exposed to the sunlight crimsoned, as in red-cheeked apples. But then there are as many varieties of mango as of apple.

Among the indigenous trees seen in Honolulu is the breadfruit tree, which is planted as a shade tree with an eye to utility. The young trees are very beautiful as long as they retain their symmetrical pyramidal form. The ample, dark green, rigid leaves, more

enlarged strawberries, and the trees are so loaded that they seem a mass of crimson. The fruit, which is about one and a quarter inches in diameter, contains a single large, brown seed, surrounded by a pulp but rather firm pulp like that of a malaga grape, the whole covered with a rough skin, thin, but almost woody in texture. The pulp is sweet with a flavor something like that of a musky grape, but with a suggestion of smokiness that leaves you divided in your mind whether you care to try another. If you decide in favor of such trial, you may come to understand how the Chinaman can consider this the most delicious of all fruits.

There is nothing beautiful about a guava tree, except its white, rose-like blossoms, and its profusion of golden-yellow fruit. The habit of the tree or bush is straggling, the foliage coarse, and often disfigured by a black fungus growth. It is rarely planted, but it grows spontaneously on the uplands and in the valleys, forming over extensive tracts, a dense thicket. Thousands of tons of the fruit go to waste every year. Under annexation we may expect that these will be manufactured into delicious jelly, for which there should be a good demand.

The plebian guava has an aristocratic cousin, called the mandarin guava, which forms an ornamental tree of considerable size—its trunk and branches smooth from exfoliation of the bark, its foliage of rather small, obovate, thick, shining leaves—the fruit small and quite acid.

A third species, *Psidium Cattleyana*, with similar foliage, grows only into a small shrub, whose fruit is an inch or less in diameter, globular, red, and quite acid, though of an agreeable flavor. It is known as the strawberry guava.

The orange family is well represented

of course, the trees, orange, lime, lemon, shaddock, citron, etc., having a very strong family resemblance, and all ornamental, particularly when in fruit. The trees naturally have a more luxuriant growth than in California, but are not more prolific.

A characteristic plant in Honolulu, especially about the houses of natives, is the papaya. An erect trunk, generally, but not always unbranched, bearing at the summit a cluster of large palmately lobed or divided leaves, fifteen to twenty inches in diameter on petioles two feet long, in the axil of each, in the female plant, a bud, blossom or fruit.

The tree will thus be always fruit in all

stages of growth, the lowest quite ripe

and yellow, the rest green. The fruit is

melon-like in size and structure, ovoid

and four to five inches in diameter, but

the peppery seeds are surrounded with a fleshy covering. A plant will ripen

several of these fruits each week for

several years. The male tree produces

great panicles of white blossoms having

a delicious spicy fragrance.

Another tree during the summer months will attract especial notice by its tempting display of fruit; this is the avocado, more commonly known as the alligator pear, *Persea gratissima*. The tree is not usually large, nor is its foliage particularly attractive; the rather coarse, somewhat rough, obovate leaves six or eight inches long. The fruit is commonly elongated pear shape—sometimes club shaped, occasionally curved like a crooked squash, but also sometimes quite spherical, smooth skinned, green until quite mature, then in some varieties, suddenly changing to a dark purple like that of the egg plant fruit. In others becoming, somewhat yellowish. The weight might range from eight to thirty ounces, according to the variety, or rather according to the individual tree, for each seems to be a law unto itself. The fruit contains a single very large seed, the shape and size of a peg-top; this is surrounded with a pulp of delicate texture which almost melts in one's mouth—not sweet nor acid, but having a characteristic nutty flavor that commands it highly to the educated palate. It is commonly eaten with salt and pepper, with or without vinegar, often with a mayonnaise dressing, or in a sandwich with thin bread and butter; frequently as an addition to bouillon or consomme soups. Unfortunately the fruit does not bear transportation well, or it would be better known in America.

The custard apple (*Cherimoya*) is not much planted in Honolulu, although the fruit sometimes comes into market from other districts. The sour sop, a congener, you will meet with more frequently, the tree with foliage somewhat like that of the avocado, the large fruit, remaining green when ripe, covered with prickle like scales. As in other custard apples, the pulp contains scattered through it numerous seeds. It is fibrous and quite acid, resembling cotton batting soaked in a solution of cream of tartar. Few persons profess a fondness for the fruit.

Over arbors you will often see trained a vine of luxuriant growth, with ample, nearly round leaves, and fragrant, dark purple flowers, four inches or more in diameter, whose multitudinous rays proclaim it a passion flower. Among the leaves here and there is the large, melon-like fruit six to eight inches long, oval, pale green, with a smooth skin. This is the granadilla, one of the most delicious of tropical fruits. The edible part is precisely that which is rejected in the melon or the papaya. Each seed is enveloped in a pulp which is agreeably acid, and of a flavor like that of the Catawba grape. Only those with antiquated ideas about the cause of appendicitis hesitate about partaking of the delicacy, for to remove the seeds would be profanation.

Another passion flower produces a dull purple fruit of the size of a goose egg, which has a similar acid pulp, less delicate in flavor, but prized by many; it is known as the water melon. Still another species, distinguished as the sweet water melon, has a fruit somewhat larger and of a rich yellow color when ripe, the pulp however wanting acidity, and so not highly esteemed.

Other fruits that will be found in Honolulu are the South American manzana apple, a fine tree with handsome foliage, which has a similar acid pulp, less delicate in flavor, but prized by many; it is known as the water melon. Still another species, distinguished as the sweet water melon, has a fruit somewhat larger and of a rich yellow color when ripe, the pulp however wanting acidity, and so not highly esteemed.

But then there are as many varieties of mango as of apple.

A beautiful sight, but as yet a rare one in Honolulu, is a bright tree (*Thespesia* *lutea*) in full fruit. At a little distance you would mistake the separate fruits for exceptionally large and rich

planted long ago in Nuuanu Cemetery, and perhaps for this reason is scarcely seen elsewhere. Instead of pines and spruces, we find araucarias, which certainly supply their pines very well, and which maintain their symmetry of growth in spite of the trade wind.

One tree which is more frequently seen in and about Honolulu than any of the foregoing, and which is frequently mistaken for a conifer is the ironwood, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, probably originally a native of Australia, although now widely distributed in tropical countries. A leafless tree with drooping filamentous branchlets simulating the foliage of the pines, and with fruit quite as cone-like in appearance, certainly as that of the juniper, it might with great show of plausibility claim relationship with pine, cypress or cedar. The heavy, black, hard wood of the tree has been used by the South Sea islanders for making war clubs, and in the Fiji islands forks were made of it to be used exclusively in the cannibal feasts. Except in eating human flesh they used simply their fingers. The tree was not known, however, to the aboriginal Hawaiians.

One of the finest exotic shade trees is the saman, commonly known in Honolulu as the monkey-pod tree. It is one of the numerous leguminous trees that have been introduced—most of them belonging to the *Acacia* or to the *Cassia* group, and having accordingly compound or decompound leaves. This is a great spreading tree of rapid growth throwing out its branches as near the ground as circumstances will permit.

Like many other plants of the family, it has the habit of folding together its leaflets at night, so that after six o'clock it presents a peculiar wilted appearance quite in contrast with its ordinary aspect, which is one of exuberant vitality. The foliage may become a little ragged in winter, but only preparatory to a more glorious rehabilitation, which culminates with its blossoming time, when for weeks the deep, rich green of its foliage is seen as through a haze or mist of rose-purple. The blossoms, like those of other acacias, are tassels consisting mostly of the conspicuous filamentous. A tree twenty years old may have a hole twelve or fifteen feet in girth, and cover with its shade a circle a hundred feet in diameter. The saman obviously like the banyan, also occasionally seen in Honolulu, is a tree for the wealthy man. For the poor—and for the rich as well—there is the algaroba, the tree that more than any other gives character to the Honolulu landscapes.

What the elm is to those in the Northern States, the algaroba is to the kaimana in Honolulu. Its lank, lawless, often contorted, branches are too conspicuous, but they have a picturesqueness of their own, and if we have been inclined to take offense at them on artistic considerations, there is a grace in the poise of its slender branchlets and a witchery in their swaying to the breeze, and a lightheartedness and abandon with which the living tree gives itself to play with sunlight and shower, with gale and zephyr, that makes irresistible appeal to that in the human life that reflects the life universal.

Not on sentimental grounds only is the algaroba a favorite. It is a tree easily propagated and of rapid growth. Its diaphanous shade moderates the heat of the tropical sun, yet permits the grass of the lawn beneath it to grow perfectly well, in dry seasons indeed saves it from scorching. It supplies fuel for the kitchen, fodder (in its saccharine pods) for the horses, and honey of fine quality for the beechee. Finally its roots go so deep that they find water for vigorous growth where other trees can be kept alive only by irrigation. The arid lowlands on the lee coasts of Oahu, Molokai and Hawaii have been converted from desert to forest by the algaroba tree. And the parent tree from which these forests have sprung still stands, not yet an old tree, near the Roman Catholic "Cathedral" on Fort street.

In driving out into the country near Honolulu, you are surprised to find how few wayside flowers there are. You look in vain for anything corresponding with buttercups, daisies, sunflowers, goldenrods, asters or gentians. You may, very rarely, see a forlorn May weed—the plant was introduced long ago, but does not thrive and multiply—the bright colors are almost absent.

Yes, there are white poppy thistles, *Aegomea Mexicana*, as fine as you will see anywhere—and over rocky ledges you may see spread a mantle of convolvulus, with profusion of blossoms—perhaps white striped with pink, perhaps pale, pale, but vivid, changing to pink. Here and there the sand near the shore may be carpeted with noho—*Zygophyllum tribulum*—and surely nothing could be more gay than the gold of its delicately fragrant blossoms—Mahukona violets they are called locally. But, for the most part the flowers by the wayside are inconspicuous and of dull colors.

But you have forgotten lantana? No, that is another story. Lantana cannot be counted as a wayside wild flower. It has taken possession of all the land, and would leave no road at all if perpetual warfare were not waged upon it. Gay enough it is, but with its calico colors covering hill and dale and field, you look in vain for the individual prize which you could bring home as a wild flower. For once nature has placed in juxtaposition in this plant harshly incongruous colors, but who could have imagined thirty years ago that the carefully tended garden novelty seen here and there in Honolulu would within a generation convert into impenetrable thick half the pasture land of Oahu? These who have seen only the little plants when in temperate climates must be kept in pots half the year for fear of injury from frost can hardly understand what I mean when I speak of this plant as in complete possession, but on Oahu it is not frost but drought that it has to contend with, and it seems impossible to search the life out of the plant. In a tropical climate its growth is astonishingly robust. Three or four feet in height is a minimum; except in parched regions, five or eight feet is more common, and in the borders of the forests where moisture is abundant, it becomes almost a tree. I have a piece of one of the trunks that measures fully four inches in diameter; the plant, supported as it was by neighboring forest trees, was not less than twenty feet high. But however favorable the climatic environment, the lantana could never have spread as it has without assistance. It found an ally in the newly introduced myna bird, which feeds on its fruit and so scatters far and wide its seeds.

The Bauhinias, sturdy climbers or small trees, remarkable for their two-lobed leaves (hence named for the two brothers Bauhin), give preference to pink and red rather than to yellow. In the St. Thomas tree, the petals of the showy flowers have crimson spots on a pale ground, having been sprinkled according to tradition with the blood of the martyred saint.

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Returning to the city, where lantana

is prescribed, we look about for garden flowers. Every dwelling of any pretension shows evidence of the care of a yard man, who keeps up the grounds, he could surely find time to plant and tend a flower bed, but it is quite the exception to find that he has done this. In place of flowering plants, you will find bordering the driveway and about the dwelling, foliage plants and ferns rather than flowers. Is it because the yard man is not a skilled horticulturist, or is there good reason why preference is given to the foliage plant? Custom or fashion has something to do with it, but custom is generally based on reason, and here it is evident in the first place that shade-loving plants must have the preference, and in the second that plants which retain their beauty the year round, and year after year will in the natural course of things displace in a little while the flowering plants which are not equally perennial.

There is another reason. The eye delights in color, and will not be content with the beauty of form alone. But in Honolulu the flower bed is not a necessity in order to satisfy this craving. If one has a few oleander shrubs—not the spindly little plants seen in some countries in tubs, but perennials sheaves of bloom, redolent of perfume; and Almond vine shading the veranda, and gorgeous the year round with its great golden blossoms; perhaps a *Thunbergia* giving generously blue to supplement the gold, or if a richer blue is sought, a *Clitoria* vine; a hedge of scarlet Hibiscus perpetually in bloom, and one or two *Plumerias*, that may be ungainly in aspect for a month or two when the leaves drop from their club like stems, but which make ample atonement the rest of the year in the profusion of their fragrance, exquisitely molded, delicately tinted, starlike blossoms; if one has a few plants like these he may rest satisfied as regards his appetite for color. Even without this, he may have all through the summer months almost a surfeit of color. A neighbor has perhaps an arbor covered with a *Bougainvillea* vine. When the blossoming time comes, the deep green of its foliage will be flecked at first with a ruddy purple—more accurately magenta—but soon the patches of color will spread and become confluent, until the whole arbor is a mass of purple. It seems like an experiment in decorative art belonging to a primitive and barbaric stage. You are not sorry that nature has not yet repeated it. There are varieties of *Bougainvillea*, however, of a more pleasing color—salmon, brick red, even an orange scarlet. What is remarkable in all is that it is not the flowers at all that are thus colored. It is only the bracts that enclose the inconspicuous flower clusters. The plant is of the same family as the four o'clock, in which, botanists tell us that the colored part is calyx, not corolla.

Another vine often trained over porches and barns, a *Bignonia*, but unlike the Trumpet Creeper, makes the *Bougainvillea* envious when it puts on its gala dress. Here again is solid color, but no longer the suggestions of the day vat. It is the color of living flame, not uniform in tint, but full of lights and shades such as belong to veritable flame, and the plant wears this gorgeous attire wholly concealing the every day garment of green which it covers, for weeks at a time, and more than once in the year.

More prized but less common is the Stephanotis, whose fragrant clusters in their season transform the trellis into a snow bank.

The same snow effect is produced when the mangnolia fleshy stems of the nightblooming cereus (*Cereus triquetus*) which are piled up on stone fences, making the semblance of an evergreen hedge, clothe themselves, as they do once in three or four weeks, through the summer months, with their giant lily blossoms. There is one of those hedges at Oahu College—a continuous stretch of two hundred yards, on which it is a common thing to see two thousand blossoms at once or four times that number. Of course this snow melts under the morning sun. By nine o'clock in the morning the glory is departed, although the following night may see it restored. The plant blossoms two nights in succession, with perhaps a few belated flowers for the third night, or a few that anticipate the general blossoming—then there will be a rest while a new crop of buds develop. The flowers are provided each with a score of stigmas and a thousand stamens—I have counted them more than once, myself—they are visited by swarms of honey bees and by other insects, and yet very rarely indeed is fruit matured. Only twice in thirty years, I believe, has fruit appeared, a very few each time, on the hedge I have just spoken of.

But trees vie with vines and humbler plants in decking themselves in lively colors. With us in the temperate zone, the blossoming time of a tree is of necessity short, and it must come generally not later than June or early July. The flowers, if colored at all, are generally white, the tulip tree, Judas tree, and a few *Rosaceae* forming the principal exceptions. Among tropical trees the colors are often brilliant, and the blossoming season may be greatly prolonged, and trees of the same species do not necessarily put forth their blossoms the same week or the same month.

It is trees of the *Cassia* family, *Caesalpiniae*, especially that light up with color the spacious grounds about Honolulu. Yellows are perhaps the most common. The species of *Cassia* which are shrubs or shrubby vines rather than trees have all yellow flowers, and many of them are perennial bloomers. The *Cassia* are sometimes shrubs, sometimes large trees, the blossoms being commonly yellow. A very beautiful tree of this genus is the yellow *poinciana*, a massive head of finely cut foliage;

THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sept. 13.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from the Colonies, 8 a. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 5 a. m.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, from San Francisco, 4:30 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 15.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hana-lei, 3:54 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 7:45 a. m.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from the Orient, off port, 9 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 6:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Kauai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau ports, 12 m.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San Francisco, 3 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 6 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for the Colonies, 1:20 a. m. (today).

Schr. C. L. Woodbury, for Hilo, 2:50 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5:10 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 6 p. m.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, for the Orient, 12 m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kauai, Sept. 13, for Hilo and way ports—Prof. Zamioch, C. Zamioch, Leong Wu Chan, Lee Y. Anima, Rev. J. K. Keaula, W. Marks and wife, W. A. Bailey, P. Bartels, J. Wellcock, Miss Julia Kanoho, Thomas Murray, W. McDougal, Captain Bell and wife, A. J. Spitzer, J. W. Cushing, J. M. Wakefield, R. C. Sudder, W. A. Ramsay and wife, May McClellan, Miss Wight, Mrs. C. H. Swain, J. K. Brown, Jr., and wife.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 13, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports—K. Shumida, wife and child, W. H. G. Aureman, H. Willgeroth, H. T. Isenberg, Rev. A. J. Storn and wife, R. F. Lange, Rev. O. H. Gulick, R. Makahalupa, A. J. Bell, E. S. Timoteo, J. T. Crawley, G. H. Robertson, wife and child, Mrs. T. R. Mossman and 4 children and servant.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 13, for Kauai ports—Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Miss Estha Phillip, M. Heffner, Mr. McGuire, L. E. Pinkham, Stanley Stevenson, Mr. Rubenstein, Mr. Hooper.

Per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 13, for Maui ports—L. A. Thurston, H. P. Baldwin, E. A. Mott-Smith, H. G. Danford, A. V. Peters, H. Gorman, Jas. Shaw, John Kidwell, Wilder Wight, Chock See, Miss Julian, Sister Elizabeth, Miss Anna Abbie, Mrs. Vlera, Rev. O. P. Emerson and wife, Mrs. U. Aikona, K. Urata and wife, Mrs. W. J. Moody, Miss H. Kikakona.

Per stmr. Likelike, Sept. 13, for Maui and Molokai ports—Mrs. Annie Mai, Chas. Gay, Thos. Andrews, Rev. D. K. White.

Another Steamer Line.

Dispatches from Ottawa, Can., state that the Allan Steamship Company proposes to put a line of steamers on the Pacific to operate in connection with the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which is to be pushed through the Canadian Northwest to tidewater at some point not yet determined on the coast north of Vancouver. This line will be in direct competitor with the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company.

American Cooking For Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—J. W. Wyman, a well-known American restaurateur and founder of the American restaurant in the Strand, London, is arranging to establish an American restaurant in Paris on the same lines as the one in London.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

A. E. Smale, Am. schr., Wirschuleit, Karatsu, Japan, Sept. 2.

Alice Cooke, Am. schr., Penhallow, Port Gamble, Aug. 28.

Archer, Am. bkt., Lancaster, San Francisco, Sept. 8.

Brodick Castle, Br. sp., Olsen, Iquique, Sept. 6.

Erskine M. Phelps, Am. sp., Graham, Philadelphia, Aug. 31.

For Figari, It. sp., Shaffino, Newcastle, Sept. 1.

Gaelic, Dr. S. S. Finch, from Hongkong, Sept. 15 (anchored off port.)

Hawaiian Isles, Am. sp., Mallett, New-castle, Aug. 13.

Helene, Am. schr., Thompson, San Francisco, Aug. 11.

Lavinia, Am. schr., Weisbath, Layton Island, Aug. 28.

Queen Victoria, Br. sp., Baker, Cardiff, Sept. 2.

Robert Lewers, Am. sc., Underwood, Layton Island, Sept. 4.

Santiago, Am. bk., Anderson, San Francisco, Aug. 18.

DIDN'T WANT TO SPOIL HIS PANTS

Although the sailing of the Oceanic liner Sierra was scheduled for eleven o'clock Wednesday evening she did not get away for the Colonies until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought a consignment of heavy machinery for T. H. Davies & Co., including an immense steam plow. It was the unloading of these heavy and unwieldy pieces of freight that delayed the steamer as they had to be taken out before the lighter stuff could be removed. One great wheel took the combined efforts of a big gang of men for over an hour and half to unload. A single crate of machinery weighed over four tons and another two and one-half tons. An amusing incident happened just as the steamer departed. Three young men appeared at the rail after the gangplank had been lowered and only one steel cable connected ship and shore. For some reason they had been visiting the ship and did not notice the final preparations for sailing. After much encouragement from those on the pier two of the men slid down the cable. The third stepped over the rail and on to the cable. He glanced at the slender strand, black and covered with grease and then at his nice new pants. Then his fingers clutched convulsively at the rail. He hadn't the nerve to do it. Slowly and majestically the ship moved back along the wharf. Inch by inch the distance between ship and shore increased. The young man made several downward lunges as if to drop but each time he saw the greasy cable instinct of pants-preservation asserted itself. The steamer moved on. He made a last desperate lunge but his nerve failed him and he would be sailing the tropic seas on the way to Australia now if a stevedore had not grabbed a leg just as it was rising for the last time and the young man, best pants and all, came sprawling down the cable just in time.

Saved For Orient.

The Occidental and Oriental liner Coptic sailed for the Orient at noon yesterday. Her passengers spent the greater part of the morning in seeing the sights of the city and hackmen drove a good business taking them about town and hurrying the belated ones to the steamer after the last whistle blew. Practically nothing was taken from this port. A number of Oriental steamer passengers went on the steamer to Japan and China.

The signal corps of the National Guard of Hawaii will "wig-wag" the results of the races on Rorata Bay from the judges' float to the clubhouses.

BILIOUS COLIC PREVENTED.—Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Calce Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be warded off. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of bilious colic use the remedy in this way with perfect success. For sale by all Druggists and Drapers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF AUGUST, 1904

Honolulu—Temperature: Mean for the month, 77.2 degrees; normal, 77.7 degrees; average daily maximum, 81.8 degrees; average daily minimum, 72.3 degrees; mean daily range, 11.5 degrees; greatest daily range, 13 degrees on 29th; least daily range, 6 degrees on several dates; highest temperature, 87 degrees on the 29th; lowest, 69 degrees on the 20th, 26th and 29th. Barometer: Average, 29.899; normal, 29.890; highest, 30.07 on the 6th; lowest, 29.88 on the 26th; greatest 24-hour change, .08 (from 9 a. m. of the 5th to 9 a. m. of the 6th). Low barometer on the 2nd, 4th, 19th to 26th, 24 to 30th. High barometer on the 6th and 7th. Relative humidity: Average, 72.6 per cent; normal, 68.5 per cent; mean dew point, 67 degrees; normal, 66 degrees. Mean absolute moisture, 7.24 grains per cubic foot; normal, 7.01. Rainfall: 1.12 inches; normal, 1.99; greatest 24-hour rainfall, 0.47 inches 9 a. m. of the 9th to 9 a. m. of the 10th; rain record days 13; normal, 18. Trade wind days, 26; normal, 29. Average force of wind, Beaufort scale, and during daylight only, 0.6. Average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.7; normal, 4.0.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal—Hawaii: Hilo, 127 per cent; Hamakua, variable, from 49 per cent at Honolulu Mill to 1.06 at Kukaua; Kohala, 69 per cent; Kona, 137 per cent; Kauai, 137 per cent; Puna, 297 per cent; Maui, variable, from 106 per cent at Puuwaiale to 314 per cent at Waialuku; Oahu: Honolulu district, 82 per cent; Koolau, 446 per cent, Ewa, 1.79 per cent; Kauai: Lihau, 269 per cent; Hanalei, 178 per cent.

The heaviest monthly rainfall reported was 22.09 inches at Waialuku mountain, Kauai.

The heaviest 24-hour rainfall was 10.70 inches at Pepeekeo, Hawaii, on the 10th.

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Elv. M'n M'n	Ft. Mx. Min Av. Ht. Lt.
Hawaii—	
Hilo	100 80.2 76.3 75.2 83 68
Pepeekeo	100 86.6 76.6 78.6 91 68
Kohala	521 80.0 69.9 75.0 83 67
Vol. house	4099 74.4 53.5 64.0 79 49
Oahu—	
Kaiwa St.	
(Castle)	50 84.4 72.0 78.2 88 68
U.S. Mg. Sta.	86.6 76.6 78.6 91 68
Ewa Mill	60 81.6 68.7 76.6 88 67
U. S. Ex. sta.	350 85.8 71.6 78.7 91 69
Kauai—	
Kilauea	342 80.7 69.9 75.0 83 68
Ewa Mill: Dew point, 62 degrees; relative humidity, 60 per cent; mean pressure, 29.95 inches. Kohala: Dew point, 68 degrees; relative humidity, 84 per cent. U. S. Magnetic Station: Dew point, 69 degrees; relative humidity, 72 per cent.	
Honolulu—Dew on four mornings; thunder, 4th and 5th; lightning to southeast on evening of 1st.	
Hawaii—Pepeekeo: Thunder on mountain, 2nd, 3rd, and 24th; heavy snow on mountain, 10th; heavy rain on 10th, Kohala: Mission: Earthquake, 7:10 a. m. of 22nd. Volcano House: 3:35 inches of rain in 4 hours on 19th.	
Maui—Waialuku: 3.02 inches of rain in 3 hours on 22nd. Nahiku (Wilber): 3.02 inches of rain in 3 1/2 hours on 5th.	
R. C. LYDECKER, Territorial Meteorologist.	

RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1904.

Stations—	Ft. Inches
HAWAII.	
Hilo	50 14.73
Hilo (town)	100 14.71
Kaunauna	1050 18.58
Pepeekeo	100 16.32
Hakalau	300 17.13
Honolulu	300 15.35
Puuoehua	1050 21.65
Laupahoehoe	500 14.70
Ookala	400 6.15
Puueo	85 15.71
Hamakua	
Kaiwa	250 5.35
Paulio	300 3.29
Pauhau	300 2.44
Honokau (Milo)	470 2.51
Honokau (Meinickie)	1100 2.45
Kukuhale	700 3.39
Kohala	
Kohala	200 3.77
Kohala (Mission)	521 3.29
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	270 3.34
Puakea Ranch	600 9.75
Puuhau Ranch	1847 1.11
Waline	2720 1.76
Awihi Ranch	1100 3.13
Kona	
Huehue	2000 5.51
Holualoa	1350 8.37
Kealakekua	1580 10.60
Napoopoo	25 8.39
Hoopulu	2300 5.65
Puuhaua Ranch	2738 5.16
Kauai	
Keaa Homesteads	2000 5.25
Honopao	25 4.78
Naalehu	650 5.68
Hilea	310 4.80
Pahala	850 6.86
Volcano House	4800 8.27
Kapeho	110 16.89
Pahoa	600 19.63
M A U I	
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285 4.58
Kipahulu	308 4.20
Nahiku	900 16.37
Haiku	7